

~~URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
CHERTSEY~~

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHERTSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1952

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CHERTSEY

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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1952.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and sixty-seven. The birth rate for the year was 16.07 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 15.44 in the previous year. The death rate was 7.73 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 10.48 in 1951. The infant mortality rate was 23.35 per 1,000 births as compared with 27.6 for England and Wales.

No outbreaks of major infectious disease occurred. This is the seventh successive year in which no cases of diphtheria have occurred in children of school or pre-school age. There have, however, been some sharp reminders in other districts that a high level of immunisation in the community requires to be maintained otherwise cases will occur.

Progress in building of new houses continues but despite the number of families rehoused the waiting list of applicants does not seem to diminish. The large caravan-dwelling population in the district is a matter of some concern and is commented on more fully in this report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Council for their advice and support and the staff for their assistance and co-operation.

. I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector:

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G. H. BIRCH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,990
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,598
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£233,481
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£937

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character, the smaller urban portions contain the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Vital Statistics.

			<i>1952</i>	<i>1951</i>
Number of Births	...	...	514	485
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	...	...	16.07	15.44
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	16.07	15.44
Number of Still Births	...	...	12	6
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	22.81	12.22
Number of Deaths	...	...	247	329
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	...	...	7.73	10.48
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	...	...	8.72	11.84
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	...	...	267	156
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	...	...	12	14
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	23.35	28.87
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth			Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	...	...	Nil	0.16
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	...	...	0.28	0.48
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	...	...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	...	...	0.06	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	0.22	0.16
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	...	...	1.34	2.13
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	...	...	2.50	3.06

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	252	238	490
Illegitimate	12	12	24
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1947–1951	...	...	16.83
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1947–1951	...	...	8.85
Deaths from Maternal Causes—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	Nil
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	23.35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	22.45
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	41.67

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1951 and 1952.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Mortality Maternal per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		1952	1951	1952	1951
	1952	1951	1952	1951				
Chertsey U.D. ...	* 16.07	15.44	* 8.72	* 11.84	23.35	28.87	0.00	0.00
England and Wales ...	15.3	15.5	11.3	12.5	27.6	29.6	0.72	0.79

*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	3	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	1	1
Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	2
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	2
Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	1
Measles	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	6	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	10	8	18
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	1	1
Diabetes	...	...	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	11	17
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	34	13
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	1	—
Other heart disease	...	...	17	15
Other circulatory disease	...	...	4	6
Influenza	...	...	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	5	4
Bronchitis	...	...	9	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	11	14
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	2
All other accidents	...	...	5	—
Suicide	...	...	2	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	1

ALL CAUSES ...

142

105

247

Byelaws in force in the District:—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets ...	...	...	...	1926
,, ,, Buildings ...	...	...	...	1939
,, ,, Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	1899
,, ,, Nuisances ...	...	...	...	1899
,, ,, Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	1899
,, ,, Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	...	...	...	1902
,, ,, Hackney Carriages ...	...	...	...	1951
,, ,, Allotments ...	...	...	...	1907
,, ,, Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	1935
,, ,, Food ...	...	...	...	1950

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page 10.

(2) Specimens relating to infectious disease and routine samples of water and milk have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

Biological examinations of milk were undertaken by the Laboratory at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Ambulance Facilities:—

The Ambulance Service provided by the Surrey County Council in this area is controlled from the Main Station, Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking (tel. Woking 3040).

In addition transport was provided for hospital patients by the Hospital Car Service, the local area transport office being at 12, Guildford Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 2350).

The St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide an ambulance from London Street, Chertsey (tel. Chertsey 3220).

Nursing in the Home.

District Nurses and Midwives:—

Five District Nurses are in practice in the Urban District. These Nurses also act as Midwives.

Health Visitors:—

There are four County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes: —

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Thurs., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. Every Mon., p.m.
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates.	School Medical Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Weds., a.m. Every Thurs., p.m. Every Fri., p.m.
New Haw	S.C.C. Clinic, 175, Woodham Lane.	School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Tues., p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Wed., p.m.
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut, Coach Road.	School Medical & Child Welfare	Every Thurs., p.m.

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

Chest Clinics:—

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Clinics:—

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge:

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Fridays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Friday of each month at 2.0 p.m.

Clarence Avenue, Woking:

Every Monday at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease:—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD.—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays, 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON.—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING.—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays, 4.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals:—

The district is served by the following hospitals:—

GENERAL.—St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

MATERNITY.—Woking Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

AGED SICK HOSPITAL.—Ottershaw.

These Hospitals came under the control of the Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee in July, 1948.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:—

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section. Several cases did arise of old people in need of care and attention. These were either taken over by the County Welfare Department or persuaded to enter hospital for treatment.

As welfare, housing and hospital authorities are all concerned with the well being of old people the need for consultation and co-ordinated effort is apparent.

There is now accommodation for twenty-six old ladies in a ward at Ottershaw Hospital where much useful work is being done in rehabilitation and by occupational therapy. The old infectious diseases hospital at Egham has accommodation for fourteen old men.

A Screening Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member, meets from time to time to decide priority of admission to these aged sick units.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Burial of the Dead:—

One burial under the above Act took place during the year.

Mortuaries:—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year twenty-three samples were taken by the Public Health Department and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, all of which reached a satisfactory standard.

The West Surrey Water Company informed us of the results of nine samples taken throughout the year.

Three samples were taken by the Council's analyst and examined both bacteriologically and chemically. The results of analysis are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken.	18th Mar.	4th June.	13th Aug.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	28	6	10
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	1	4	3
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	31	5	8
	Absent	Absent	Absent
Coliform organisms	from 100 ml.	from 100 ml.	from 100 ml.

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia	0.0012	0.0024	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0096	0.006	0.0054
Oxygen consumed from perman- ganate (4 hours at 80°F) ...	0.1568	0.1056	0.0928
Approximate number of dwelling houses with main water, supplied direct to the houses			7,448
Estimated population supplied direct			30,494
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes ...			18
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes ...			70

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Pump or Well Supplies:—

Eleven samples were collected from pumps and wells, with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Contaminated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From dwelling houses ...	4	6	10
From camping sites ...	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	7	11
	—	—	—

In all cases of unsatisfactory reports, the occupiers were advised on the necessary precautions.

Drainage and Sewerage:—

There was no drainage or sewerage work worthy of note undertaken in 1952.

Rivers and Streams:—

No pollution was detected during the year.

Closet Accommodation:—

	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pail or Tub Closets.</i>	<i>"Elsan" type Closets.</i>
Addlestone Ward ...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward ...	—	47	10
Outer Ward ...	4	137	—
	—	—	—
Totals ...	6	244	10
	—	—	—

In addition to the above there are 35 pail closets at Camps taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes.

There are also a number of these types of closets at Camping Sites and on Farm lands.

139 closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is carried out by means of a Bedford and a Dennis Cesspool Emptier adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing:—

(a) Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details:—

<i>Salvaged materials sold during the year:</i>						tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	...	171	11
Baled tins	...	...	...	...	...	5	14
Scrap iron	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	...	12	15
Cullet	...	...	...	...	...	19	8
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	...	82	17
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
Sundries, Red Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$

Cesspool Emptying:—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Two 750-gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers and one 750/800-gallon Bedford Cesspool Emptier are in use whole-time, two of the vehicles being specially equipped for dealing with the contents of pail closets.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of houses where cesspools were emptied	...	415
,, ,, institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied	...	...
,, ,, loads removed from private houses	...	5,059
,, ,, loads removed from institutions, etc.	...	$249\frac{1}{4}$

Total volume removed from:—

Private houses	...	...	...	...	3,794,250 gallons.
Institutions, etc.	...	...	...	...	186,937 gallons.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report by the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Dwelling houses visited with respect to water supply	...	...					35
Dwelling houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...	...					642
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
,, „ Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ houses re dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Visits re nuisance from Smoke, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Premises inspected as regards accommodation and over-crowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse	...	...					343
,, „ Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
,, „ Food at Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
,, „ Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
,, „ Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, „ Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
,, „ Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, „ Ice Cream Stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
,, „ Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
,, „ Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
,, „ Shops under Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
							2,643
						Re-inspections	1,040
						Total	3,683

Other Matters:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	96
,, letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	372
,, letters received	...	...	...	...	...	413
,, rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	54
,, verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	27
,, samples of Ice Cream taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, samples of Milk taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	68
,, samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	34

Preliminary Notices:—

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	110
" " " " " complied with	...	...	...	124
(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1952).				

Statutory Notices:—

Number served under Public Health Act, 1936:—

Section 45	1
Section 75	3

Number served under Housing Act, 1936:—

Section 9	14
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Number of Notices complied with:—

Public Health Act, 1936.	Section 45	1
" " " " " "	56	1
" " " " " "	75	4

Housing Act, 1936.	Section 9	8
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(The number complied with includes Notices served prior to 1952).

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's representations:—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cement plinths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soil removed away from walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skirtings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Window and door fasteners repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pail closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	34
Passages and staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	4
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	37
Grates and stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	23
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	11
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	2

Factories Act, 1937:—

109 inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing.

Work carried out as follows:—

Trade waste removed	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
,, ,, repaired	...	...	...	...	3
,, ,, provided	...	...	...	...	1
,, ,, provided with ventilation	...	...	...	...	—
,, ,, ,, light	...	...	...	...	1
,, ,, screened	...	...	...	...	1

1.—Inspections:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113	92	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	130	109	4	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences						
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—	3	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	2	—	
TOTAL ...	6	6	—	6	—	

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):—

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	6	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations:—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During the year, six visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

Smoke Abatement:—

During the year, complaints were received with respect to nuisance from a factory chimney. Investigations revealed that the chimney was defective and a new stack was erected and the nuisance abated.

Complaints were also received regarding nuisances from incinerators at two factories. In one case, the use of the incinerator was discontinued and an alternative method of disposal of the industrial waste was introduced. In the second case, representations were made to the firm concerned with a view to similar arrangements being made.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:—

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	7
” „ privately-owned houses found to be infested	...	...	2
” „ Council houses disinfected	...	...	7
” „ privately-owned houses disinfected	...	...	2

The work of disinfection of Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide or other similar product. Picture rails, skirting boards and other moveable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately-owned houses, arrangements are usually made by the owner with a Contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the Owner. The Council, if necessary, assist the Contractor by supplying materials at cost price and the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and supervise the work.

Pest Control:—

A Pests Officer is engaged whole-time on this work and the Ministry's recommended methods of control and disinfection are employed. The following table summarises the work carried out during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	RECORD OF COMPLAINTS				RECORD OF DISTRICT SURVEY				TREATMENT				Number of premises awaiting treatment at end of year	Total visits re survey, complaints and treatments			
	Number of complaints of infestation by		Number of premises found infested by	Number not infested	Number of premises inspected during survey		Number of premises found to be infested by		Number of treatments carried out by								
	Rats	Mice			Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	L.A.	Occupier					
Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	5	6	3	14	—	—	62		
Dwelling Houses ...	72	17	3	56	12	18	358	—	4	—	76	1	—	—	736		
Business Premises, etc. ...	23	11	6	16	4	8	261	1	6	4	37	—	—	—	254		
Agricultural Premises ...	4	—	3	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		
TOTALS	99	28	12	72	16	27	638	6	16	7	127	1	—	—	1064		

In addition to the above, test-baiting of the sewer system, involving 50 visits, was carried out during March with negative results.

Three cases of infestation by rats on agricultural premises were referred to the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

* This figure includes two premises awaiting treatment at the end of 1951.

As the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries no longer require the estimated kill, this figure is no longer recorded.

Rag Flock Act, 1951:—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Act. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

There are five premises in the district registered under the above Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951:—

Two licences were granted during the year.

Swimming Pools:—

There are no private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Schools:—

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, four Boys' Colleges and two private schools within the district. In addition, a new County Secondary School was opened in New Haw during the year. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

One elementary school and one Boys' College are provided with cesspool drainage, one Boys' College is drained on the septic tank system, one Boys' College and the two private schools are provided with a complete private drainage system, and the remainder all have main drainage.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...							128
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...							20
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...						126

The four premises indicated under (3) above, were under consideration at the end of the year.

Four premises found to be unfit prior to 1952, were demolished during the year.

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	116
---	---	-----

(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1952).

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ...	14
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—		
(a) By Owners	... ... ... ...	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ... ... ... ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:—		
(a) By Owners	... ... ... ...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	—

(The number of defects remedied includes notices served prior to 1952).

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

Housing:—

At the end of the year eight hundred and fifty-five new houses had been completed by the Local Authority since 1945. There were in course of erection 86 houses and flats. One hundred and fifty-four family units were rehoused in Council houses or requisitioned houses and hatted camps. There still remains a waiting list of 1,131 applicants. Various factors such as the amenities of the district and easy access to London help to keep this list at a high level.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where

there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case a separate bedroom.

Efforts have been made to improve the condition of defective privately-owned houses. As controlled and pre-war rents are insufficient to meet present-day costs of repairs it is often a difficult matter to get essential work done.

Camping Sites.

Mixnam's Farm:—

In this area, scattered about various fields and on the bank of the River Thames, are approximately two hundred and seventeen dwellings, comprising trailers, vans, coaches and huts. Of this number ninety-four are occupied permanently, with an approximate population of one hundred and seventy-eight adults and sixty-eight children.

This camping site has been in existence for at least twenty years. The present Medical Officer of Health and his predecessors have repeatedly advised the Council to adopt Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by which it was hoped to control by licence and keep within reasonable limits the number of caravans on this site. The Council have preferred to retain the provisions of the Surrey County Council Act for dealing with this problem.

Since the end of the last war, owing to the ever increasing caravan population, these unsatisfactory conditions have become alarming and I consider them a potential danger to the health of the permanent and week-end residents.

All residents are supplied with water from pumps driven into the gravel soil. Excreta and foul water are usually disposed of in pits in the various plots. The pollution of wells cannot fail to take place from the very heavy and continuous addition of foul matter adjacent to the well supplies. The level of the ground water is high and pollution occurs very readily.

Summary of Water Samples Collected.

Year.	Samples Collected.	Satisfactory.	Contaminated.	% Contaminated.
1946	9	3	6	66%
1949	21	1	20	95%
1950	26	12	14	54%
1951	29	11	18	61%

The position with regard to these insanitary conditions and unsafe water supply has been frequently before the Council and several enquiries have been held by the Ministry concerned.

In view of the time limit imposed by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, Enforcement Notices on behalf of the County

Council were served in June, 1951, requiring the removal of the caravans and other temporary structures on the site by the 31st December, 1952.

As a result of the service of these Enforcement Notices an application, on behalf of the residents on the site, was made to the Chertsey Council for permission to continue on the site. This application was refused and as a result a Local Inquiry was held on the 29th November, 1951. In a letter dated 25th February, 1952, the Minister gave his decision on the Inquiry and dismissed the appeal. The caravans should, therefore, have been removed by the end of the year but no alternative site was then available.

Chertsey Lock:—

On this site there are approximately fifty trailers and vans. Of this number thirty-three are permanently occupied, with a population of fifty-six adults and thirteen children approximately.

Water is obtained from one pump on the site. It is understood, however, that further pumps are being installed.

Closet contents are taken to a properly constructed pit in an adjoining field, which is periodically emptied.

Refuse bins are provided for the use of the occupiers and the refuse is removed from the site.

In this case also Enforcement Notices were served in June, 1951, requiring the removal of the caravans before the 31st May, 1953. A subsequent application for permission was refused by the Chertsey Council on reference to the County Council.

Brox Lane, Ottershaw:—

On this site there are seven vans and one hut. Seven are permanently occupied with a population of twelve adults and one child.

One well is in use for water supply.

Contents of closets and refuse are disposed of on the site.

An application to retain the use of this site was considered by the Council during the year. This was refused at the end of the year and the applicant was informed that Enforcement Notices would be served requiring cessation of the use of the site.

Duffins, Ottershaw:—

There are eleven trailer type vans on this site, of which four are permanently occupied, with a population of nine adults and four children.

Pail closets are in use and the contents are disposed of on the site. Refuse is removed.

Main water is supplied by means of a standpipe on the site.

Boathouse, Weybridge Road:—

On this site there are eleven trailers and vans, of which ten are permanently occupied, with a population of eighteen adults and six children.

Main water supply is available.

Pail closets are in use, and the contents are disposed of into a cesspool near the boathouse.

Refuse is removed from the site.

Black Boy Farm, Weybridge Road:—

On land adjacent to the river and railway there are twenty-seven trailers, three vans, one coach and three houseboats. Of these various types twenty-five are permanently occupied, with a population of forty-nine adults and twenty children. Elsan closets are in use and the contents are disposed of on the various sites. Water is obtained from a few pumps in different parts of the area, which are used in common.

Enforcement Notices were served in June, 1951, requiring the removal of the caravans on the site before 31st May, 1953. A recent application has been made for approval to the use of the land for caravan camping but this has been refused. The Enforcement Notices will thus come into effect on the date mentioned subject to any developments between now and May, 1953.

Hamm Court Farm:—

The use of this site was approved in principle in December, 1949, but the owner commenced to place caravans on the land in 1950 before a detailed layout had been submitted and approved. In February, 1951, the owner submitted a detailed application which was approved subject to the provision of the requisite services as laid down by the County Medical Officer of Health.

In spite of repeated pressure from the Council's Officers the owner made little effort to comply with the conditions attaching to the Council's approval so that legal proceedings were instituted and at the hearing on the 19th September, 1951, a fine was imposed.

A further application was submitted on behalf of the owner at the end of 1951 showing amended proposals as to drainage, i.e., two sanitary blocks drained to cesspools in the first instance, instead of drainage connected with the public sewer. This application was refused and an appeal was lodged with the Minister but action on such appeal has been withheld pending discussions on the matter to be arranged by the County Council. The County Council have been pressed to bring such discussions to a final conclusion because the Chertsey Council are apprehensive as to the lack of services on the site but no definite results have yet been obtained.

Lyne Lane:—

Permission for a caravan site at Lyne Lane was originally refused by the Council. An appeal was made to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Following an Inquiry the appeal was allowed and permission was granted for the establishment of this caravan site.

At the end of the year sixty caravans were on the site, half being in permanent occupation. Main water supply is laid on by standpipes. Waste water is drained to cesspools which are emptied by the Council. It was found that drainage to a sewage disposal plant was not practicable and the Inspector at the Inquiry did not require this provision. Elsan closets are provided on the site by the owner, in addition to those in use inside the caravans.

Individual Sites:—

The Council have considered many applications from persons wishing to site individual caravans on separate plots in various parts of the district but have generally refused such applications except where it could be shown that the applicant wished to place a caravan on a plot of land on which it was intended to build a house as soon as a Licence became available. By this means the Council ensured that the applications which they approved would be of a temporary nature.

Controlled Sites:—

Controlled camping grounds appear to be the solution of the problem for these types of caravan used on account of the housing shortage. Such sites can be provided with reasonable services including main water supply, adequate sanitation and ablution blocks. These sites can be under Council management or be managed by private enterprise on plans approved by the Council.

The Surrey County Council have made suggestions for model rules for the management of permanent sites. Following on discussions between the County Medical Officer of Health and District Medical Officers regulations and standards have been devised and agreed relating to sanitary and other arrangements which it is considered should be made applicable to all sites used for permanent and temporary accommodation.

These standards are dependent on the local Council resolving to adopt Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Mead Lane, Chertsey:—

An application to use the above site for the siting of two hundred caravans has been agreed in principle and detailed plans are now awaited. The Council hope to arrange that this site shall be used for the re-siting of caravans on Mixnam's Farm and other unauthorised sites. It is believed that the applicants will be willing to co-operate with this suggestion.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply:—

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm. The Local Authority is now only concerned and responsible for conditions of distribution to the consumer. It is felt that only the closest liaison and interchange of information between the Inspectors of the Ministry and the Local Authority can hope to equal the valuable results achieved in the past by the Officials of the Local Authority with their experience and personal and local knowledge of conditions.

If there is any suspicion of infectious disease being carried by the milk the Medical Officer of Health has still the right to visit the farm and submit any specimens of human or animal origin, including the milk itself, for examination for pathogenic organisms.

The Medical Officer of Health was authorised towards the end of the year to take samples of untreated milk and have them tested biologically for tuberculosis. This is a very necessary preventive measure when all milk is not pasteurised and so rendered safe. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis do occur, particularly in children, and suspicion with regard to the milk supply arises in these cases. During the year six samples of untreated milk were submitted to biological examinations for the detection of tuberculosis. All samples were found to be free from tuberculosis.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949:—

Licences were issued under the above Regulations as follows:—

DEALERS' LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	7
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	7

SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	4

Milk Samples:—

Sixty-eight samples of Milk were collected as follows:—

	Collected at Dairies.	Collected on Delivery.	Total.
Pasteurised Milk	...	31	31
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	6	—

All the above were found to be satisfactory, with the exception of one sample of pasteurised milk which failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk Production:—

At the present time there are twenty-two Cowkeepers who are producing milk for sale, made up as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	8
Accredited	...	...	...	...	3
Ungraded	...	...	...	...	11

Tuberculin Tested Milk:—

- Misses Hare & Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
 Mr. R. Mann, Brackendene Farm, Woburn Hill, Addlestone.
 Mr. J. G. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.
 Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
 Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Home Farm, Longcross.
 Mrs. E. M. Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.
 Mr. W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
 Mr. A. E. Cawley, Home Farm, Ottershaw Park, Ottershaw.

Accredited Milk:—

- Mr. R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
 Mr. A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
 Messrs. Gandy & Son, Almners Farm, Lyne.

Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk:—

There are two pasteurising plants in the district, which are regularly supervised.

Meat:—

There is one Government Slaughterhouse situated at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 343 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcases and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle 3,160; Calves 571; Sheep 5,005; Pigs 1,949.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 60,443½ lbs. This figure includes 24 carcases and 5 parts of other carcases affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

BEASTS:—

							lbs.
30 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,111
39 Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,359
252 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,635
710 Livers and Parts of 345 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,912
507 Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,331
115 Melts	...	...	...	...	...	...	228

							lbs.
96	Skirts	...	...	...	...	...	193
68	Manifolds	...	...	...	...	...	894
36	Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	149
29	Tails	...	...	...	...	...	59
27	Sets of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	478
231	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	4,575
79	Tripes	...	...	...	...	...	2,360
17	Udders	...	...	...	...	...	235
	Fat	...	...	...	...	...	2,842
1	Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	14

CALVES:—

2	Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	56
6	Heads	...	...	...	...	...	55
2	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	Set of Feet	...	...	...	...	...	4

PIGS:—

53	Heads	...	...	...	...	...	852
13	Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	1,981
25	Parts of Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	409
95	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	433
14	Lungs and Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	43
40	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	112
66	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	352
	Fat	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	Heart	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

SHEEP:—

7	Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	262
12	Parts of Carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	56
8	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	33
34	Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	147
219	Livers	...	...	...	...	...	389
5	Paunches	...	...	...	...	...	18
9	Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	11
2	Lungs and Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	5

lbs. 60,443 $\frac{1}{2}$

In addition to the above, five pigs were examined at private premises and were found satisfactory.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2,553	607	571	5,005	1,949
Number inspected ...	2,553	607	571	5,005	1,949
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcases con- demned	1	5	2	7	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	454	206	—	258	106
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	17.86%	34.76%	0.03%	5.29%	5.95%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcases con- demned	15	9	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	201	178	4	—	50
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.46%	30.80%	0.70%	—	2.71%

Cysticercus Bovis:—

Twenty-two cases of Cysticercus Bovis were discovered during the year, the following table indicating the situation and number of the cysts and the number of affected organs and parts:—

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Number of Cysts.</i>	<i>Number Affected.</i>
Heads and Tongues ...	1 in 21 cases	
	2 in 1 case	22
Hearts	1 in 1 case	1

All affected parts were condemned, the remainder of the offals and carcases being dealt with in the recommended manner.

Shops, etc.:—

One hundred and forty-four visits were made to Food Shops, etc., during the year.

The following are details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

							lbs.
2	Tins Macedoine	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Pork (Pressed)	...	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Fresh Fish	...	...	...	...	...	556
	Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	3
239	Tins Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	395
124	Tins Milk	...	...	...	...	...	100
41	Tins Fish	...	...	...	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Jars Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	3
36	Tins and Jars Jam, Marmalade and Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
76	Tins Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	102
3	Tins Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	6
5	Tins Meat Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	Tins Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	5
36	Tins Soup	...	...	...	...	...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	Tins Stewed Steak and Pork	...	...	...	...	...	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	Tins Veal or Veal and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
357	Tins Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	545
1	Tin Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	Tin Chocolate Tea Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	Bags Flour	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Bottle Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	1
321	Tins Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	800
12	Tins Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	13
285	Packets Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	Packets Macaroni	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	Packets Cake Mixtures	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Tins Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	Tin Baby Food	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	Tins Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	...	24
22	Tins Ham	...	...	...	...	...	277
1	Box Currants	...	...	...	...	...	39

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food:—

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream:—

There are ninety-one premises on the Register. In nine cases, premises are used for manufacture and in the remaining eighty-two the premises are used only for the retail sale of Ice Cream.

During the year, twenty-six visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Five samples of Ice Cream were collected for analysis, with the following results:—

Grade I.	...	...	...	4
„ II.	...	...	...	—
„ III.	...	...	...	1
„ IV.	...	...	...	—

These grades refer to the degree of bacteriological purity. Grades I and II are considered of a satisfactory standard. When samples fall into Grades III and IV a careful check is made at the plants concerned and manufacturers are advised on cleansing, sterilisation and hygienic preparation.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council.
The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1952:—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk	... 53	... 6	59	— 1	— 1	1	—	—
Butter	... 1	— 1	2	— 2	— 2	2	—	—
Fish Cakes	... 2	— 2	4	— 4	— 4	4	—	—
Ice Cream	... 4	— 4	8	— 8	— 8	8	—	—
Jelly	... 1	— 1	2	— 2	— 2	2	—	—
Protein Food	... 1	— 1	2	— 2	— 2	2	—	—
Soya Flour	... 1	— 1	2	— 2	— 2	2	—	—
Whisky	... 2	— 2	4	— 4	— 4	4	—	—
Peppermint Tablets	... 2	— 2	4	— 4	— 4	4	—	—
Peppermint and Liquorice Pellets	... 1	— 1	2	— 2	— 2	2	—	—
Vitamin Supplements	... 1	— 1	2	— 2	— 2	2	—	—
TOTALS ...	69	8	77	3	—	3	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Twenty-two cases of scarlet fever were notified. These occurred throughout the year at different schools, no school showing more than two or three cases. The age group 10–15 years had the majority of the cases. Only one case required treatment in hospital. The disease was mild in character and complications were negligible.

Diphtheria:—

No cases were notified during the year. This is the seventh successive year that no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. Cases are occurring from time to time up and down the country and bring home to one the necessity of securing a high level of immunisation among school children.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:—

Number of primary immunisations carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	289
Number of primary immunisations carried out by Medical Practitioners	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	179
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	268
Number of children receiving reinforcing doses by General Practitioners	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	243

Vaccination against Smallpox:—

Notifications have been received of the following number of vaccinations carried out in the district:—

Primary vaccination	... ... ... ... ...	330
Re-vaccination	... ... ... ... ...	81

Measles:—

Two hundred and sixty-five cases of measles were notified, mainly in the school age group 5–10 years. Three cases required treatment in hospital.

No deaths from measles were recorded.

Whooping Cough:—

One hundred and twelve cases were notified, approximately forty per cent. in the early school age group. Six cases were treated in hospital on account of a complicating pneumonia in infancy. Two deaths from pneumonia fall to be recorded at the age of one month and nine months respectively.

A scheme for the immunisation of infants against whooping cough was commenced in August, 1952, and is meeting with a good response.

Dysentery:—

Forty-eight cases of Flexner Dysentery were notified, all being resident in an institution for mentally defectives.

Poliomyelitis:—

Three cases occurred. The first was notified in January in an infant of eleven months in New Haw. A minor degree of paralysis of both legs resulted.

The second case occurred in Addlestone in August and was left with a degree of paralysis in one leg and one arm. This was a boy of 5 years.

The third case occurred in an adult female of 26 years in November on the Weybridge border. Death occurred suddenly on the third day of illness.

None of these cases was associated in any way.

Food Poisoning:—

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Psittacosis:—

One case of psittacosis was notified from a general hospital in the district and was traced to an unregistered person selling budgerigars. Sales from this source were stopped and no further suspicious cases were reported.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	22	1	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal) ...	8	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—
Malaria ...	—	1	—
Measles ...	265	3	—
Whooping Cough ...	112	6	2
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	48	—	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ...	3	1	1
,, non-paralytic ...	—	—	—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—

According to Age Groups.

AGE															
	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	33	21	2	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	29	17	1	—	—	—	—
4–5 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	46	10	2	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	131	43	13	1	—	—	1
10–15 years	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
15–25 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	—	13	1	—	—
25–35 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35–45 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	22	—	1	1	8	1	265	112	48	3	—	—	1	—

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	—	—	9	24	53	13	17	—	12	31	46	29
Mumps ...	10	1	1	2	—	2	7	—	—	3	—	2
German Measles	—	—	10	8	10	6	12	—	—	1	4	1

Tuberculosis — New Cases and Mortality:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
15-25 years	...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
35-45 years	...	1	2	—	1	1	2	1
45-55 years	...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
55-65 years	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	16	11	1	3	3	3	1	—

Early cases are being brought to light following on the useful work being done by the Mass X-ray Unit and tuberculosis testing in children. As a result there has been no appreciable decline in the number of new cases notified in the last three years. One can look for recovery in many of these cases notified. The unnotified and unsuspected case is the dangerous one which baffles control of the infection.

One of the most important measures in the control of tuberculosis is adequate housing and a separate bedroom for each infectious case. The Public Health and Housing Committee has been most helpful in giving priority to such deserving cases.

The total number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1952, was as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	99	30
Females	91	23
TOTAL ...	190	53

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:—

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 172:—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee:—

The Tuberculosis Care Committee has done most useful work in this district and the neighbouring district of Walton and Weybridge in alleviating distress in this protracted illness and in ensuring that an appropriate standard of living is maintained during treatment. Twenty-eight families received help during the year when some special need had arisen which could not be met through the health and welfare services.

The Committee also contributed to the County Children's Holiday Scheme. Twelve local children enjoyed the benefits of holiday camps and subsequent medical reports showed that they were then in a much better position to combat infection on their return home.

The chief source of income of the Committee is derived from the sale of Christmas Seals.